

178. *TOTANUS GLAREOLA*. Wood-Sandpiper.

Obtained by Mr. Stanley near Mafusi's.

179. *LOBIVANELLUS LATERALIS*. Wattled Plover.

Comparatively common along streams and vleis throughout the high veld.

180. *STRUTHIO AUSTRALIS*. Southern Ostrich.

The Ostrich is said to be abundant south of the Um-swirezi.

XIII.—Notes on the Parrots. (Part VIII.)

By T. SALVADORI, H.M.B.O.U.*

Fam. V. PSITTACIDÆ.

Subfam. PLATYCERCINÆ (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xx. p. 539).

PLATYCERCUS Vig.

PLATYCERCUS ELEGANS (Gm.); North †, Rec. Austr. Mus. v. pp. 265 (xanthochroism), 266 (melanism) (1904).

Platycercus elegans × *P. eximius* North, t. c. p. 267.

PLATYCERCUS NIGRESCENS Rams.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 37, n. 4 (1900).

Platycercus elegans nigrescens Rob. & Laver. Ibis, 1900, p. 645 (Bellenden Ker).

Robinson and Laverock mentioned several specimens of this race as having the feathers of the head, hind-neck, and back not almost black, as stated by Ramsay, but dark red, and uniform in colour with the lower surface.

PLATYCERCUS AMATHUSIA Bp.; Rob. & Laver. Ibis, 1900, p. 645; Le Souef, Emu, iii. p. 55 (eggs) (1903).

"Like many specimens of its near ally, *P. pallidiceps*, the present species is frequently irregularly flecked with red about the head." (Rob. & Laver.)

* Concluded from p. 151.

† Cf. "On Heterochrosis in Australian *Psittaci*" (Rec. Austr. Mus. v. pp. 265-268, 1904).

PLATYCERCUS BROWNII (Temm.); Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 213 (1905) (N.W. Australia).

Dr. Hartert makes some interesting remarks about the moulting of this species.

PLATYCERCUS EXIMIUS (Shaw); North, Rec. Austr. Mus. v. pp. 265 (xanthochroism), 267 (erythrism) (1904).

PLATYCERCUS MASTERSIANUS Ramsay; Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 541 (note) (1901); Sclat. P. Z. S. 1902, i. p. 170, pl. xix.; North, Rec. Austr. Mus. v. p. 267 (1904) (hybrid).

Mr. North declares *P. mastersianus* to be a hybrid, but he does not suggest the parents.

PLATYCERCUS XANTHOGENYS Salvad.

Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 212 (1905).

Hab. North-western Australia.

The habitat of this species, described by me from a single specimen in the British Museum, was unknown when I wrote; but the Tring Museum has now received several specimens from Beaufort and Cranbrook.

BARNARDIUS Bp.

BARNARDIUS BARNARDI (Lath.).

Platycercus barnardi North, Rec. Austr. Mus. v. p. 266 (xanthochroism) (1904).

P. barnardi × *P. flaveolus* North, t. c. p. 267.

BARNARDIUS MACGILLIVRAYI (North).

Platycercus macgillivrayi North, Victorian Natural. xvii. pp. 91-93, 113-114 (1900); Sclat. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 52 (1902); id. Ibis, 1902, p. 610, pl. xv.; id. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 51 (1903).

Barnardius macgillivrayi Salvad. Ibis, 1902, p. 610.

Nearly allied to *B. barnardi*, but differing as follows:—There is no red frontal band, the forehead is more bluish green, with a slight touch of yellow, the back is lighter green, the upper tail-coverts have a yellowish tinge, the

breast is distinctly yellowish green, and the abdomen extensively yellow.

Hab. Cloncurry District, N. Queensland.

BARNARDIUS ZONARIUS (Shaw).

Barnardius zonarius zonarius Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 213 (1905).

BARNARDIUS OCCIDENTALIS (North); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 38, n. 4 (1900); Salvad. Ibis, 1902, p. 610.

Platycercus zonarius North (nec Shaw), Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2) iv. p. 1025 (1889) (Roeburne, N.W. Australia).

Platycercus occidentalis North, Rec. Austr. Mus. ii. p. 83 (1891) (Roeburne, N.W. Australia).

Barnardius zonarius occidentalis Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 213 (1905) (Point Cloates).

“ In the disposition of its markings *P. occidentalis* resembles *P. zonarius*, but it differs from that species in having light blue instead of dark blue cheeks; in the greater extent of the conspicuous lemon-yellow of the lower portion of the breast and the whole of the abdomen, *which extends as far* as the vent, instead of the deep gamboge-yellow of the centre of the abdomen only; in the verditer-green of the chest, back, wings, scapulars, and interscapular region, instead of dark green, and in the absence of the narrow black band immediately below the collar. . . . Total length 14·5 inches; wing 6·5; tail 8·45; bill 0·9; tarsus 0·8.” (*North.*)

Hab. Roeburne, North-west Australia.

PSEPHOTUS Gould.

PSEPHOTUS CHRYSOPTERYGIUS Gould; Sclat. P. Z. S. 1897, p. 966 (♂ ♀ alive); North, Rec. Austr. Mus. iii. no. 4, pp. 87–89 (living example) (1898); Sclat. P. Z. S. 1902, i. p. 171 (living examples).

PSEPHOTUS DISSIMILIS Collett, P. Z. S. 1898, p. 356 (Mary River, Arnhem Land); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 139, n. 5 (1900); Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 214 (Nelly Creek, N. Territory) (1905).

“Nearest to *P. chrysopterygius* Gould, but lacks the yellow band across the forehead; the crown is chestnut [according to Dr. Hartert, dark brown], the lower parts are verditer-blue (in the male); the under tail-coverts orange. Wing 123 mm.” (*Collett.*)

Hab. Arnhem Land.

PSEPHOTUS MULTICOLOR (V. & H.); Hall, Victorian Natural. xv. p. 146 (South-western Australia) (1899).

PSEPHOTUS HÆMATONOTUS (Gould); North, Rec. Austr. Mus. v. pp. 266 (xanthochroism), 267 (traces of albinism) (1904).

NEOPHEMA Salvad.

NEOPHEMA BOURKEI (Gould); North, Rec. Austr. Mus. v. pp. 267, 268 (var., Western Australia) (1904); Astley, Avic. Mag. (2) iii. pl. to p. 239 (1905).

A new locality.

CYANORHAMPHUS Bp.

CYANORHAMPHUS ERYTHRONOTUS (Kuhl); Forbes & Robinson, Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 21 (1897) (Tahiti).

The Liverpool Museum possesses two examples of this extinct species: one, collected by Sir Joseph Banks, is the type (probably) of the *Red-rumped Parrot* Lath. Gen. Syn. i. p. 249, n. 50.

CYANORHAMPHUS UNICOLOR (Vig.).

Pezoporus (!) *fairchildii* Hector, Tr. N. Zeal. Inst. xxvii. p. 285 (Antipodes I.) (1895); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 41, n. 2 (1900).

Cyanorhamphus unicolor Lorenz, Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii. p. 316 (1902); Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1905, p. 579 (Antipodes I.); Buller, Suppl. B. New Zeal. ii. p. 81, pl. ix. (1905).

Iris red (*F. W. Hutton*).

CYANORHAMPHUS NOVÆ ZEALANDIÆ (Sparrm.); Lorenz, Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii. p. 313 (1902); Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1905, p. 580 (Dusky Sound, South I.); Buller, Suppl. B. New Zeal. ii. p. 83 (1905).

Iris red (*F. W. Hutton*).

CYANORHAMPHUS MAGNIROSTRIS Forbes & Robinson, Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 21 (1897) (Tahiti); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 40, n. 4 (1900).

"In general coloration similar to *C. novæ-zealandiæ* Sparrm., but larger, especially the head and beak; upper mandible long and pointed. . . . Length 13·5 inches; wing 5·7; tail 7·9; bill 1·04." (*Forbes & Robinson.*)

Hab. Tahiti (?).

The type of this species is preserved in the Liverpool Museum; I should say that it requires further examination.

CYANORHAMPHUS AUCKLANDICUS Bp.; Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1905, p. 580 (Adam I., Auckland Islands).

Iris black (*F. W. Hutton*).

CYANORHAMPHUS COOKI (G. R. Gr.); Salvad. Ibis, 1893, p. 466.

Cyanorhamphus rayneri (G. R. Gr.); North, Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2) vii. p. 393 (1892) (egg).

CYANORHAMPHUS ERYTHROTIS (Wagl.); Rothsch. P. Z. S. 1893, p. 530 (part., Macquarie Is. only?); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 40, n. 8 (part.) (1900).

Probably extinct, at least "the late Captain Fairchild informed [Sir W. L. Buller] that he had never been able to get any evidence as to the existence of a Parrakeet on Macquarie Island."

CYANORHAMPHUS HOCHSTETTERI Reisch.

Platycercus erythrotis Forbes * (nec Wagl.), Tr. N. Zeal. Inst. xxiv. p. 190 (1891) (Antipodes I.).

Cyanorhamphus hochstetteri Edd. Ibis, 1893, p. 134 (= *Platycercus erythrotis* Forbes); Rothsch. P. Z. S. 1893, p. 529; Salvad. Ibis, 1893, p. 467; Lorenz, Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii. p. 315 (1902) (♂ ♀ Typen, Antipodes I.).

Cyanorhamphus erythrotis Forbes (nec Wagl.), Ibis, 1893, pp. 280, 281 (critical); Rothsch. P. Z. S. 1893, pp. 529, 530 (part.); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 40, n. 8 (part.) (1900);

* "Note on a Species of *Platycercus* (*p. erythrotis* Wagl.) from Antipodes Island" (Tr. N. Zeal. Inst. xxiv. p. 190).

Ogilvie-Grant, *Ibis*, 1905, p. 579 (Antipodes I.); Buller, *Suppl. B. New Zeal.* ii. p. 86 (1905).

Whether *C. hochstetteri* of Antipodes Island is different from *C. erythrotis* of Macquarie Island is still to be settled; Dr. Forbes, Dr. Sharpe, Messrs. Rothschild and Ogilvie-Grant agree that they are the same; I still venture to differ from them; and Dr. Lorenz-Liburnau is also inclined to admit that they are different. The question must be left *sub judice* till we have a good series of specimens from both localities for comparison. Unfortunately it is to be feared that the Parrot which was living in Macquarie Island is now extinct, at least Mr. Hamilton did not succeed in finding it (*Tr. N. Zeal. Inst.* xxvii. p. 573); it seems that it was still plentiful in 1880 (*cf. Scott, Tr. N. Zeal. Inst.* xiv. p. 561, or xv. p. 484; Hamilton, *Tr. N. Zeal. Inst.* xxvii. p. 573).

A point which makes me reluctant to believe in the specific identity of *C. hochstetteri* and *C. erythrotis* is their different habitats in two far-distant islands.

CYANORHAMPHUS CYANURUS Salvad.; Forbes & Robinson, *Bull. Liverp. Mus.* i. p. 21 (1897) [Tahiti]; Buller, *Suppl. B. New Zeal.* ii. p. 87 (1905).

Cyanorhamphus novæ zealandiæ cyanurus Lorenz, *Ann. Hofmus. Wien*, xvii. p. 314 (1902) (Meyer Ins., Macaulay Ins.).

The Liverpool Museum possesses one example of this scarce species, but the locality assigned to it is no doubt wrong.

Dr. Lorenz-Liburnau does not find that specimens from Meyer and Macaulay Islands have the tail as conspicuously blue as I found it in the typical specimens from Raoul Island. Examples from different islands must be compared.

CYANORHAMPHUS AURICEPS (Kuhl); Lorenz, *Ann. Hofmus. Wien*, xvii. p. 314 (1901); Ogilvie-Grant, *Ibis*, 1905, p. 580 (Milford Sound, South I.); Buller, *Suppl. B. New Zeal.* ii. p. 88 (1905).

Cyanorhamphus intermedius Rehw.; Salvad. *Cat. B.* xx. p. 589 (1901).

“ Iris red, the bill blackish-grey, and the feet yellowish-brown.” (*F. W. Hutton.*)

Sir W. L. Buller assured me that he had no doubt whatever that *C. intermedius* was, as suggested by me, nothing but the common form of *C. auriceps*, individuals of which differ a good deal in size.

CYANORHAMPHUS FORBESI Rothsch.

Platyercus auriceps Travers (nec Kuhl), Tr. N. Zeal. Inst. v. p. 216 (Chatham I.) (1873); Hutton, t. c. p. 223 (Chatham I.).

Cyanorhamphus forbesi Rothschild, P. Z. S. 1893, pp. 529, 530 (Chatham Isl.); Buller, Suppl. B. New Zeal. ii. p. 89 (1905).

“ Similar to *C. auriceps* (Kuhl), but larger and with the crimson band in front of the yellow crown much narrower. The band of crimson in *P. auriceps* also reaches the eye, and in some specimens there is also a crimson patch behind the eye, while in my new species there is always a clear space between the crimson band and the eye.” (*Rothschild.*)

Hab. Chatham Islands.

Mr. Rothschild has omitted to give the dimensions of this new form, to which I have already alluded (Cat. B. xx. p. 589).

CYANORHAMPHUS MALHERBEI Souancé; Rothsch. P. Z. S. 1893, p. 530 (South I.); Lorenz, Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii. p. 315 (1902) (Taranga Ins., N.Z.); Buller, Suppl. B. New Zeal. ii. p. 89 (1905).

This species was formerly known only from the South Island, but Herr Reischek has now found it also in the North Island.

NYMPHICUS Wagl.

NYMPHICUS UVAENSIS E. L. & E. L. C. Layard; Sclat. P. Z. S. 1897, p. 311 (two living examples).

NANODES V. & H.

Oberholser (Smithson. Collect. quart. vol. xlvi. p. 61)

would give up this generic name in favour of *Euphema* Wagl., the former having been used by Schönherr in 1826, in the same year as Vigors and Horsfield.

MELOPSITTACUS Gould.

MELOPSITTACUS UNDULATUS (Shaw); Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 214 (Soda Spring, Kimberley) (1905).

Fam. VI. STRINGOPIDÆ (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xx. p. 599).

STRINGOPS G. R. Gr.

STRINGOPS ABROPTILUS G. R. Gr.; Salvad. Gen. Av., Psittaci, pt. iii. p. 2, pl. fig. 1 *a, b, c, d, e* (1905); Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1905, p. 583; R. Henry, t. c. pp. 583-585; Buller, Suppl. B. New Zeal. ii. p. 89 (1905).

Strigops abroptilus Lorenz, Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii. p. 320 (1902).

Kakapo A. Newt. Dict. of B. p. 473 (1893).

Dr. Lorenz has some remarks about the Alpine examples collected by Herr Reischek.

STRINGOPS GREYI G. R. Gr.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 41, n. 2 (1900); Salvad. Gen. Av., Psittaci, pt. iii. p. 2 (1905).

Dr. Sharpe says that "the Hon. Walter Rothschild (*in litt.*) considers that *S. greyi* is only an aberrantly coloured example of *S. habroptilus*. In the 'Catalogue of Birds,' xx. p. 601, I had already a remark to the same effect.

A P P E N D I X.

During the publication of my "Notes on the Parrots," the following species or subspecies have been described or discriminated:—

HYPOCHARMOSYNA PALLIDIOR (Rothsch. & Hartert).

Charmosynopsis placentis pallidior Rothsch. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 253 (1905) (Bougainville, New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover).

"Without a blue patch on the uropygium [like *H. subplacens* Sel., but] colour of the upper surface paler green,

auricular patch lighter blue; wings generally slightly shorter."

The authors of this species make the remark that "specimens from German New Guinea, Milne Bay, and Woodlark Island seem to be somewhat intermediate between *subplacens* and *pallidior*."

CHARMOZYNA WAHNESE Rothsch.

Charmosyna stellæ wahnesi Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xix. p. 27 (1906).

"Similar to *C. stellæ stellæ* from the Owen-Stanley Mountains, but differs in having a wide orange-yellow band across the breast, formed by the distal half or more of the feathers. . . ."

Hab. Sattelberg, German New Guinea.

PYRRHURA AMAZONUM Hellmayr.

Pyrrhura picta amazonum Hellm. Bull. B. O. C. xix. p. 8 (1906) (Lower Amazons).

Adult. "Differs from its nearest ally, *P. p. picta*, of Guiana, &c., in lacking the red on the bend of the wing, and in having the four middle tail-feathers but narrowly edged with green on their basal half. The blue frontal band is considerably narrower, reaching only as far back as the anterior margin of the eye, and the ear-coverts are bright brownish-buff (instead of dirty whitish- or greyish-buff).

"Bill about 20 mm.; wing 120-124½; tail 108-110.

"*Hab.* Obidos, Lower Amazons, Brazil."

PYRRHULOPSIS ATROGULARIS (Peale).

Pyrrhulopsis tabuensis, part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 494 (1891).

Pyrrhulopsis tabuensis var. *atrogularis* Buller, Suppl. B. New Zeal. ii. p. 82 (1905).

Sir W. Buller, speaking incidentally of *P. tabuensis*, mentions *P. atroregularis* Peale as a distinct variety, which he says is found on a small wooded island, called Gau, and nowhere else. If that is the case, *P. atroregularis* Peale would be entitled to be recognised as a distinct darker form of *P. tabuensis*.

*List of Parrots additional to those described or recognised
in the 'Catalogue of Birds.'*

1. NESTOR SEPTENTRIONALIS Lorenz. North I., New Zealand.
2. EOS TALAUTENSIS Meyer & Wigl. Talaut Isl.
3. " CYANONOTA (Vieill.). Buru.
4. " OBIENSIS Rothsch. Obi Major.
5. LORIUS DEVITTATUS Hartert. Fergusson I., Woodlark I., New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, and S.E. New Guinea.
6. " MAJOR Rothsch. & Hartert. Waigiou.
7. TRICHOGLOSSUS DJAMPEANUS Hartert. Djampea I.
8. ? " INTERMEDIUS Rothsch. & Hartert. N. and N.W. New Guinea.
9. " SEPTENTRIONALIS Robins. N. Australia.
10. " (?) JOHNSTONIÆ Hartert. M. Apo, S. Mindanao.
11. PSITTEUTELES WEBERI Büttik. Flores.
12. ? HYPOCHARMOSYNA PALLIDIOR Rothsch. & Hartert. Bougainville, New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover.
13. " MEEKI, Rothsch. & Hartert. Kulambangra, Solomon Is.
14. CHARMOSYNA WAHNESI Rothsch. Sattelberg, German New Guinea.
15. " ATRATA Rothsch. S.E. New Guinea.
16. OREOPSITTACUS GRANDIS Ogilvie-Grant. S.E. New Guinea.
17. NEOPSITTACUS PULLICAUDA Hartert. S.E. New Guinea.
18. CYCLOPSITTACUS VIRAGO Hartert. D'Entrecasteaux Group.
19. " INSEPARABILIS Hartert. Sudest I., Louisiade Group.
20. ? " COCCINEIFRONS Sharpe. S.E. New Guinea.
21. ? " MACILWRAITHI Rothsch. British New Guinea.
22. ? MICROGLOSSUS ALECTO (Less.). Aru I. and W. Papuan Islands.
23. ? CACATUA OCCIDENTALIS Hartert. Lombock, Flores, and Sumbawa.
24. ? NASITERNA ORIENTALIS De Vis. S.E. New Guinea.
25. " VIRIDIFRONS Rothsch. & Hartert. New Hanover.
26. " TRISTRAMI Rothsch. & Hartert. Solomon Islands, Kulambangra, Rendova, New Georgia, and Gizo.
27. " SALVADORI Rothsch. & Hartert. North coast of New Guinea.
28. ANODORHYNCHUS PURPURASCENS Rothsch. Island of Guadeloupe. Extinct.
29. " ? MARTINICUS Rothsch. Island of Martinique. Extinct.
30. ARA GUADELOUPENSIS Clark. Guadeloupe, Dominica, (?) Martinique. Extinct.
31. " ERYTHROCEPHALA Rothsch. Jamaica. Extinct.
32. " GOSSEI Rothsch. Jamaica. Extinct.
33. CONURUS LABATI Rothsch. Island of Guadeloupe. Extinct.

34. *CONURUS RUBRITORQUES* Sclat. Nicaragua.
 35. " *ARUBENSIS* Hartert. Aruba I.
 36. " *XANTHOGENIUS* Bp. Island of Bonairé.
 37. *LEPTOPSITTACA BRANICKI* Berl. & Stolz. Peru.
 38. *PYRRHURA CHIRIPEPÉ* (Vieill.). Paraguay and Rio Grandø do Sul.
 39. " *BORELLII* Salvad. Rio Apa, Upper Paraguay.
 40. " *AMAZONUM* Hellm. Lower Amazons.
 41. " *GRISEIPECTUS* Salvad. Hab. unknown.
 42. " *HYPOXANTHA* Salvad. Urucum, Matto Grosso.
 43. *PSITTACULA XANTHOPS* Salv. N. Peru.
 44. " *INSULARIS* Ridgw. Tres Marias Islands.
 45. " *PALLIDA* Brewst. Sonora, N.W. Mexico.
 46. " *DELICIOSA* Ridgw. Lower Amazons.
 47. *CHRYSOTIS MARTINICANA* Clark. Martinique. Extinct.
 48. " *XANTHOPTERYX* Berl. Bolivia, Paraguay, and N. Argentina.
 49. " *ROTHSCHILDI* Hartert. Island of Bonaire.
 50. ? " *TRES-MARIÆ* (Nels.). Tres Marias Islands.
 51. " *SALTUENSIS* (Nels.). Sonora, N.W. Mexico.
 52. ? " *NANA* (Miller). Yucatan.
 53. *DEROPTYUS FUSCIFRONS* Hellm. Lower Amazons.
 54. *PIONOPSITTACUS PULCHER* Berl. W. Colombia.
 55. ? *PŒOCEPHALUS RUBRICAPILLUS* Forbes & Robinson. (Cago variety?)
 56. " *SUAHELICUS* Rehnw. Eastern Africa.
 57. " *ANGOLENSIS* Rehnw. Angola, Damara-Land.
 58. " *AURANTEICEPS* Neum. Sobat.
 59. " *MATSCHLEI* Neum. E. Africa.
 60. " *ERYTHREÆ* Neum. N.E. Africa.
 61. " *TRANSVAALENSIS* Neum. S.E. Africa.
 62. " *DAMARENSIS* Neum. N.E. Africa.
 63. " *REICHENOWI* Neum. N. Angola and probably the Congo district.
 64. " *SATURATUS* Sharpe. North Ankole, Equat. Africa.
 65. *GEOFFROYUS CYANICARPUS* Hartert. Rossell Island.
 66. ? " *EXPLORATOR* Hartert. Goram and Monawoko Islands.
 67. " *TIJNDANÆ* Meyer. Sumba.
 68. *PRIONITURUS TALAUTENSIS* Hartert. Talaut Islands.
 69. " *MADA* Hartert. Buru.
 70. " *VERTICALIS* Sharpe. Sooloo Islands.
 71. " *MONTANUS* Whitehead. Northern Luzon.
 72. " *WATERSTRADTI* Rothsch. South Mindanao
 73. *TANYGNATHUS SALVADORII* Grant. Montanani Islands.
 74. " *TALAUTENSIS* Meyer & Wigl. Talaut Islands.
 75. " *SUMBENSIS* Meyer. Sumba.

76. TANYGNATHUS VIRIDIPENNIS Hartert. Tukang-Besi Islands.
 77. " SANGHIRENSIS Meyer & Wigl. Sanghir and Talaut Islands.
 78. ? PALÆORNIS INTERMEDIA Rothsch. India.
 79. " SALVADORII Oust. Szechuen and Thibet.
 80. " MAJOR Richm. Pulo Babi and Pulo Lasia, off the west coast of Sumatra.
 81. PYRRHULOPSIS ATROGULARIS (Peale). Gau Island (*Buller*).
 82. PSITTACELLA PICTA Rothsch. British New Guinea.
 83. PSITTINUS ABBOTTI Richm. Simular Island, off the west coast of Sumatra.
 84. AGAPORNIS NIGRIGENIS W. L. Sclat. N.W. Rhodesia.
 85. " LILIANÆ Shell. Upper Shiré, Nyasaland.
 86. " ZENKERI Rehnw. Cameroon.
 87. LORICULUS BOURNSI McGreg. Romblon, Libuyan, Tablas.
 88. " WORCESTERI Steere. Samar and Leyte.
 89. " RUBER Meyer & Wigl. Peling and Banggai Islands.
 90. " MEEKI Hartert. Fergusson Island and S.E. New Guinea.
 91. BARNARDIUS MACGILLIVRAYI (North). North Queensland.
 92. " OCCIDENTALIS (North). N.W. Australia.
 93. PSEPHOTUS DISSIMILIS Collett. Arnhem Land.
 94. ? CYANORHAMPHUS MAGNIROSTRIS Forbes & Robinson. Tahiti?
 95. " FORBESI Rothsch. Chatham Islands.

XIV.—On some rare Palaearctic Birds' Eggs.

By H. E. DRESSER, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., &c.

(Plate VI.)

(1) IBIDORHYNCHUS STRUTHERSI. (Plate VI. figs. 4, 5.)

Ibidorhynchus struthersi Dresser, Man. Palaearct. B. p. 805.

When last in England, Mr. S. L. Whymper spent some time in looking over my eggs and discussing oological matters, and I strongly advised him on his return to India to use every possible means to obtain the eggs of the Ibis-bill, as they were then quite unknown. In the spring of 1906 Mr. Whymper succeeded in finding them in the Himalayas, and at once sent me a clutch with the following particulars:—

"I found *Ibidorhynchus struthersi* breeding early in May at an elevation of between eight and nine thousand feet